

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VII.—NO. 33.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1896.

\$150 PER ANNUM.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

WM. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, Etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Loan Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

W. J. NELSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer. Room 10, Aberdeen House, River St. E., Moose Jaw.

T. C. JOHNSTONE, Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, Etc. Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina.

A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M. Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

D. R. P. F. SIZE, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S. SURGEON DENTIST. Will visit Moose Jaw the 29th and 30th of each month. Regina office open from 18th to 29th of each month.

H. McDougall, Deputy Registrar, Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

I. O. F., Court Moose Jaw, No. 509, holds its regular meeting in Annable Hall, on the last Tuesday in each month, at 8 o'clock p.m. Every member is requested to attend. Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 25th. W. Timmins, C.R. C. L. Ross, R.S.

JNO. BRASS, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker.

CROSBIE BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

O. B. FYSH, Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

R-I-P-A-N-S. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

LUMBER: YARD —AND— Planing Mill.

Roche Perce Coal \$4.50 a ton.

Try some of our Graham Flour at... \$1.50 per cwt. Wheat Meal at... 1.50 " Mixed Chop at... .75 " Oats... .85 "

E. Simpson & Co.

X'MAS 1895. NEW YEAR 1896.

OCTAVIUS FIELD, Wholesale Dealer and Importer of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Having just received the last direct importation for the season, my stock is now complete in both imported and domestic goods, consisting of the choicest brands of Irish, Scotch and Rye Whiskies, Brandies, London Old Tom and Holland Gins, Rums, Ports, Sherries, Champagnes, Claret, Sauternes, Burgundies, Ginger and Native Wines, Liqueurs and Bitters, Bass' Ale and Guinness' Stout, Cigars, Cigarettes, Etc. Terms Spot Cash. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Business hours from 8 to 20 o'clock.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE AND BUSINESS 50c 1/2

COME

.. IN ..

AND SEE THE

MARVELLOUS PRICES.

T. W. Robinson

IS OFFERING

THE BALANCE OF WINTER GOODS FOR CASH



BUY YOURSELF A FUR COAT

GOING AT SLAUGHTER PRICES.

GREEN APPLES

\$4.50 per barrel

T. W. ROBINSON.

TOWN COUNCIL

Mayor Bogue Resigns, Giving as His Reasons the Difference of Opinion in Regard to the Appointment of a Clerk.

Town Council meeting was held in the Clerk's office at 8 o'clock on Monday night. Present Councillors Hannah, Wellington, McDiarmid and Grayson.

In the absence of Mayor Bogue, the Clerk called for the appointment of a chairman. Therefore Councillor Hannah was voted to the chair.

Communications and accounts were read as follows: E. G. Woodward, printing, \$35.50; Wm. Grayson, town solicitor, opinion on assessment; R. Bogue, resignation as Mayor; Hugh McDougall, monthly statement as Treasurer; C. W. Milestone re boys on C.P.R. platform; J. E. Annable, withdrawal of application of town clerkship; J. E. Annable, application for assessorship; H. Battell, salary as inspector for January; H. J. Stuart, account for shovelling snow.

On motion all communications and accounts were received as read.

On motion Inspector's salary of \$33.00 for January was ordered to be paid. The other accounts were left for the consideration of the finance committee.

On motion of Couns. Wellington and Grayson and carried, all church property is exempt from taxation for 1896.

The communication of Mr. C. W. Milestone was referred to license and police committee.

Communication from F. W. Heubach on emigration was ordered to be filed.

The withdrawal of application for the clerkship of Mr. J. E. Annable was accepted.

It was moved by McDiarmid sec. by Wellington, that J. E. Annable be appointed assessor for 1896. Carried.

A motion was advanced and carried authorizing the Mayor and Clerk to purchase a suitable book and that all by-laws of the town are to be copied therein.

RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was passed unanimously by the Council and ordered to be forwarded to N. F. Davin, Esq., M. P.

To N. F. Davin, Esq., M. P. The Council of the Municipality of the Town of Moose Jaw record with pleasure the action you have taken in calling the attention of Parliament to the position of the Dominion Government in relation to the townsite of Moose Jaw. The interest held by the said Government has been a burden on the ratepayers.

The growth of the town has been checked by the high price placed on the lots. The taxable property is kept at a minimum by the exemption of the Government interest and the rate correspondingly raised by the ratepayers who by their labor and improvements are adding to the value of the Government holdings.

The C.P.R., the Government and the Trustees have received a large sum from the sale of lots and the only revenue realized by the town from this source has been the one-fourth interest of the Trustees of the North-West Land Co., which is taxable. In asking the Government to relinquish their claim you are hereby assured of the unanimous support of the Council representing the Town of Moose Jaw in your efforts in their behalf and their hope is that you will be successful in righting a wrong that has retarded the growth and burdened the present settlers of the Town.

On motion of Couns. Grayson and Wellington, Messrs. C. A. W. Stunt and John R. Rutherford were appointed auditors for 1896.

The time for return of Collector's roll was extended till 20 o'clock on February 20th and J. W. Ferguson was continued as Collector. Mr. J. W. Ferguson was also appointed collector for 1896.

It was moved by Wellington sec. by Grayson, that the Mayor's resignation be laid over until the next regular meeting, and that he be requested to be present. Carried.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Finance, Coun. Grayson appointed chairman.

License and Police, Coun. McDiarmid appointed chairman.

Board of Works, Coun. Hannah appointed chairman.

Fire, Water and Light, Coun. Wellington reported verbally that nothing had yet appeared before that committee. Enquiry had been made for all correspondence relative to the Fire Brigade. Above reports were received and adopted on motion.

Coun. Grayson gave notice that he would at the next regular meeting introduce a by-law to confirm the appointment of auditors and assessor for 1896.

Councillor Hannah gave notice that he would introduce a by-law to amend by-law No. 137.

Notice was also given of a by-law amending the fire limit by-laws of the town.

RETURN TO ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Moved by Coun. McDiarmid, seconded by Coun. Grayson, That O. B. Fysh be appointed Clerk during the pleasure of the Council. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Wellington sec. by Coun. Grayson, that the services of F. A. Meller, as caretaker of chemical fire engine, be dispensed with for the present.

Standing of Pupils in Moose Jaw Public Schools.

The results of the semi yearly promotion examinations in connection with our public school held last December were not announced until this week, owing to the opening of the new departments. We have pleasure in printing those results in this week's issue. The names are given in order of merit and are subdivided as follows: A, seventy five per cent. of marks; B, between fifty and seventy-five per cent; C, between thirty-four and fifty; D, under thirty-four. It will be noticed that few have won the distinction of a place in group A. This standing is a difficult one to attain as the papers covered the full work laid down in the programme of studies for the standard. The programme is intended for a year's work, while the term was but three and a half months.

Next week we hope to be able to publish a list of scholars in each class. Parents will thus be able to compare the position of their children with those of the same age.

STANDARD I, PART II (JR)

A.—Irene Gallagher.
B.—Francis Watson, May Rutherford, Aggie Holdsworth, George Emerson, Carrie Lowe, Murray Grayson, Cora Battell.
C.—Robert Emerson, Emma McMillan, Florence Reid.
D.—Douglas Hood, Kate Bull, Minnie Kern, Seymour Wallace.

STANDARD I, PART II (SR)

A.—Robert J. McDougall.
B.—Mary Simington, Trevor Kent, Marshall Baker, Aggie Rorison.
C.—Edith Gass, Rosa Targett, Percy Ostrander, George Irving.
D.—Charles Herrier, Stanley Ostrander.

STANDARD II (JR)

B.—Clara Mann.
C.—Henry Kern, Alex. Brass, Pauline Annable, George Tapley, Jean Grayson.

STANDARD II (SR)

B.—Eva Beard, Florence Thomson, John Brass.
C.—Bell Thomson, Albert Lowe, Minnie Smale, Adam Bull, Owen McLeod, Valinda Langford.
D.—Harry Ostrander.

STANDARD III (JR)

B.—Bertha Hannah, Percy Simington, Maggie Ivor, John Thomson.
C.—Lanty Ostrander, Grace Baker, Daisy McCalloch.
D.—Neil Morrison.

STANDARD III (SR)

A.—Winnie McLean.
B.—Nellie Haigh, Bell Baker, Geo. Wellington, Daisy Drummond, Gertie Rorison, Wilford Boyd, Ellen Thompson, Maud Rollo, Willie Findlay, Albert Tapley, Mabel Jones, Geo. Kent, Willie Emerson, Arthur Tapley.
C.—Maggie Herrier, Arthur Hannah, Edgar Simington, Violet Thompson, Phineas Lowe, Geo. Holdsworth, Emily Tapley, Thos. White, Lizzie Hood.
D.—Jas. Rollo, Stanley McLeod.

STANDARD IV

B.—Lizzie Herrier, Nelson Brown, Jennie Haigh.
C.—Hessie Kent, W. A. Rollo, David Watson and Sam. Findlay eq. Wm. Rollo, Boyd Simpson, Ben. Ostrander.
D.—Thos. Emerson (absent one examination).

Moose Jaw Conservatives

The Conservative Association of Moose Jaw held a meeting yesterday (Thursday) afternoon in Russell Hall. There was a good attendance, though not many farmers. Resolutions were passed having with much satisfaction the re-entrance of Sir Charles Tupper into public life in Canada, and recognizing his invaluable past services, not only to his party but to Canada as a whole, arguing that there be a member in the Cabinet from the Territories on account of the vast extent of territory and the difficult and delicate questions that arise, and which no man not intimately acquainted with the country can properly deal with, and that the member for Western Assiniboia be the man selected for that position.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

Executive Meeting of the Territorial Union.

On Wednesday afternoon, 29th ult., at 2 o'clock, a meeting of the executive committee of the Territorial C. E. Society met in the Presbyterian church, Grenfell, when the following business was transacted:—

Arrangement of programme of convention to be held in Regina on 4th 5th of April, and a union badge was adopted for the Territories.

The following gentlemen comprise the executive committee: H. E. Dill, Moosomin; A. M. Fraser, J. A. McCleod, Grenfell; R. A. McGee, Wolsley; R. W. Timmins, Moose Jaw.

Everything is now well arranged and it looks as if a better than ordinary convention would be held at Regina this year.

L. O. L. County Lodge.

The annual meeting of the County Orange Lodge was held on Tuesday night, the 4th inst., in the Masonic Hall. There were present the largest gathering of orangemen at any meeting ever held in Moose Jaw. Also a large amount of business was transacted. In opening the meeting Mr. T. E. McWilliams, the Past County Master, delivered a lengthy and comprehensive address, dealing principally with changes and amendments that are proposed to be made at the next meeting of the Grand Lodge. Following is the result of election of officers: E. J. Fisher, County Master; Tupper Vance, Deputy C.M.; A. G. Hurlburt, Chaplain; Robert Brown, Fin. Secretary; T. E. McWilliams, Rec. Secretary; Geo. Getty, Treas.; W. J. White, D. of C.; Jno. Wilson, County Lecturer; R. Moore and E. J. Cadmore, Deputy Lecturers.

Mr. T. E. McWilliams occupied the chair and installed the new officers.

Standard to be Fixed by Western Men.

As a result of the agitation among the Manitoba and North-West members at Ottawa regarding wheat grading, Mr. Davin has had an interview with the controller of inland revenue and been promised that hereafter eastern millers and dealers would have no representation on the grain standards board, and that western men will have the entire control of fixing the grain standards.

MR. McDOWALL'S BILL.

Mr. McDowall's bill to secularize the schools in Manitoba will not be brought in as it would require imperial legislation, as it exceeds the terms of the privy council judgment, and the remedial order.

VETERINARY INSPECTORS.

The department of agriculture have decided to appoint veterinary surgeons whose duties it shall be to inspect animals wherever required in every county. At present a few salaried officials are scattered throughout the country. The new officials will not be salaried but will be paid for services rendered. It is probable that the appointments will be made when Dr. Montague returns.

Royal Templars.

The regular weekly meeting of Glen course Council No. 9 was held in the council chamber on Tuesday evening last. Past Councillor R. W. Timmins occupied the chair. There was a good attendance of members.

Mr. Robinson of Caron, C. Mills of Pasqua, Mr. and Mrs. John Wellington and R. Hunt of Moose Jaw were elected to membership.

The committees on White Shield and White Cross work were ordered to report to the Grand Chaplain the result of their year's labor.

Under exercises for the good of the order, an interesting and instructive debate took place, on the resolution "That woman has shown herself to possess mental faculties equal to, if not superior to, those possessed by man." This was to have been the subject of debate at the next meeting of the Literary and Debating Society and the templars thought it advisable to discuss the subject.

CURLING.

Our Curlers Doing Some Good Playing—The Rink Building One of the Best in the N. W. T.

The Moose Jaw Curling Club rink is now finished and in first-class running order, and we may say "running both day and night," turning out master curlers, for indeed an appreciable improvement in the play is noticeable. No pains or expense, within reason, have been spared to make the rink comfortable. It is provided with two waiting rooms well heated and so arranged that everything may be seen distinctly while sitting in the warm rooms. Lookers on are welcome at any time and about the only restriction is that they keep off the ice. It has been proposed to throw the rink open a couple of afternoons each week to the ladies to enable them to learn and take an active part in the roarin' game.

LIST OF RINKS.

The following is the list of ships who have been elected, so far, also the players in each rink:

J. K. Stevenson, Seymour Green, O. Field, J. H. Russell (Skip).
J. Waddell, J. E. Kerr, Thos. Turnbull, J. S. Macdonald (Skip).
R. H. Holt, Hamilton Lang, Fred. Garahan, Hugh Ferguson (Skip).
A. R. Turnbull, J. T. Simpson, B. Reid, J. G. Gordon (Skip).
John Bellamy, T. B. Baker, Hector McDonald, C. A. Gass (Skip).
D. S. McVannell, J. H. Kern, Wm. Grayson, A. Hitchcock (Skip).
J. Rollo, G. M. Annable, A. M. Fenwick, C. W. Milestone (Skip).

A number of new members have been enrolled lately, and two or more ships will be appointed soon.

Bonsspiel at Regina.

A representative of THE TIMES visited Regina on Wednesday of last week and took in the bonspiel. There was a small attendance of outside rinks. Dick Johnstone's, of Qu'Appelle, and Angus McKay's and W. Boyd's, of Indian Head were the only outside rinks to enter the various contests. The weather was all that could be desired for curling, and the attendance of ladies and gentlemen very large. In fact it was very difficult to squeeze one's passage into the rink. The scores and results are as follows:

GRAND CHALLENGE

1st Draw.

Chisholm (Reg)	17	vs.	Boyd (Ind Hd)	14
Ross	17	vs.	McBee (Reg)	15
Ferguson	13	vs.	McCarthy	12
McKay (Ind Hd)	22	vs.	Little	7
Johnstone (Qu App)	15	vs.	Williams	6
Smith (Regina)	15	vs.	Johnstone	9

2nd Draw.

Gibbons	20	vs.	Baird	5
Chisholm	18	vs.	Ross	5
Ferguson	18	vs.	McKay (Ind Hd)	10
Smith	16	vs.	Johnstone (Qu App)	10

This competition narrowed down till it was between Gibbons and Ferguson and it was finally won by Ferguson's rink. The prize is valued at \$100, donated by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh and four gold medals, value \$40.

Great interest was taken in the Davin competition. The final game was played off between the rinks skiped by Boyd, of Indian Head, and J. W. Smith, of Regina. This resulted in a tie and a toss up being agreed upon Smith's rink won the toss and first prize trophy donated by N. F. Davin, M. P., (value \$75) and four silver cups value \$30. The second prize was four silver medals. The third prize was four gold scarf pins.

CONSOLATION MATCH.

E. McCarthy won first prize in the consolation match, beating Asst. Commissioner McBee's rink.

The first prize in the fourth event, for Regina rinks only, was won by Walter Scott's rink. The prize is a trophy donated by Caverhill, Leaverton & Co., Montreal, value \$40. The second prize of four curling caps by E. McCarthy & Co., was won by T. Jones' rink.

Pie Social.

On Friday evening last a Green Apple Pie Social was held at the residence of Mrs. C. A. Gass, at which there was a large and happy crowd. Games of all sorts were indulged in, and we are informed that the "pies" were delicious and, thanks to the warning of a cotem, no disastrous results followed. The following is from the Medicine Hat News: The MOOSE JAW TIMES announces the holding of a "Green Apple Pie Social" in Moose Jaw. We presume that the fee of 25 cents which is charged will be for the purpose of procuring a quantity of paragonic to overcome the effects of the green pyles.

HOUSEHOLD.

The Ideal Hostess.

With the best intentions, and the most hearty good-will, one may fail of imparting the desired flavor of hospitality, writes Emily Huntington Miller. Like the ideal hostess is undoubtedly born rather than made, but she who aspires to such honors must have both tact and talent; she must study the situation like a true statesman, and adapt her course to it. Failures is oftentimes in sins of omission perhaps at the very outset in neglecting the wisdom of the old saw which enjoins us to "welcome the coming guest." We forgive a good deal to our friends, but it certainly dulls the edge of delight to be received and the threshold by servants whose mistress is out shopping, and to wait in the parlor weary and dusty, until your hostess at last rushes in, breathless and apologetic.

The perfection of art is that no trace of the laborious processes should appear in the finished product; the perfection of style is that the polished faultlessness which is the result of infinite painstaking shall grow to be spontaneous. And in any especially delicate hospitality is that it must never display evidence of effort, for that moment it ceases to be enjoyable. Whether it be the serving of a delicate cake under the old oak of Mamre, or Solomon feasting the wondering queen from vessels of silver and gold, it is always the hearty sincerity of the entertainment which gives it the true charm.

Clothes Cleaning.

Clothing will often present a somewhat shiny or soiled appearance before it is much worn, and long before the thrifty and careful housewife feels that she could discard certain garments she is conscious of their need of renovation.

A while ago a scientific magazine published a method of cleansing cloth clothing which is so simple that all can avail themselves of it. An old vest, coat or pair of trousers that needs to be cleaned should first be carefully and thoroughly brushed, then plunged into strong warm soapsuds, and soused up and down thoroughly and vigorously. If there are any especially soiled spots they should be rubbed with the hands. If once put into the suds is insufficient the garment can be put through a second tub of suds. The garment is to be rinsed through several waters and hung up on the line to dry. When nearly dry take it down, roll it up and leave it lying flat for a few days before using it. An old cotton cloth is laid on the outside of the garment before it is ironed and the iron passed over that until the wrinkles disappear. One must be careful to stop pressing before the steam ceases to rise, else the garment will present a shiny appearance, for while the wrinkles disappear the nap with it. If there are any obnoxious wrinkles or shiny places lay a wet cloth over them and press the hot iron over those spots until they are smooth or satisfactory.

Some Good Recipes.

Fricandeau of Veal.—Lard thickly cushioned of veal. Place it in the oven on a bed of vegetables. Cover with stock and cook slowly for two hours, then dish it up.

Brown Sauce.—Brown one tablespoonful of butter and one of flour. Add to the liquor from the pan which should measure a half-pint. Stir until boiling. Add a half-teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce, and strain it over the veal.

Baked Sweetbreads.—Lard and parboiled two heart sweetbreads. Place them in a baking dish. Baste well with butter. Add a half-cupful of stock. Bake slowly. Bake almost constantly for a half-hour. Serve with a rich glaze, dish and serve with hot peas.

Roasted Steak.—Cover a skirt steak with finely chopped parsley. Roll and tie tightly. Place on a bed of vegetables and finish the same as fricandeau of veal.

To Can Apples.—Make a syrup of sugar and water, in proportion of one cupful of sugar to three pints of water. When the syrup is boiling hot, drop into it the apples cut into quarters or halves if they are very small. Put in at one time only as many as will float on top of the syrup. Remove from the fire and let them remain in the syrup until they look clear. Some pieces will cook more quickly than others, and each piece should be skinned as soon as it can the moment it is done. Continue in this way until the fruit can be more than half full, then pour in hot syrup to fill the can and seal at once. The quantity of syrup here given is sufficient to fill a quart can; should it lack any, the fruit can be cooked in a new syrup. For each fruit is intended for use only, just half the quantity of sugar will do.

Queen Fritters.—To make the batter for queen fritters, which is the same as that for eclairs and cream puffs, put two ounces of butter and a half a pint of water on the fire. When it boils add half a pint of flour, stir and cook for just one minute. Remove from the fire and break in four eggs, one at a time, and beat each in thoroughly before adding the next. When all have been added beat vigorously for about ten minutes. Then scrape the sides of the pan and drop the batter by spoonfuls into boiling fat. As it is necessary that it should cook thoroughly, however, do not make the fat quite so hot as for croquettes and omelets. Allow the batter to swell and cook a little more slowly, and the fritters will emerge a delicious golden brown. Serve sprinkled with powdered sugar flavored with vanilla powder.

Chat of Household Matters.

Variety is the best culinary spice. Kerosene will brighten dull, tarnished silver.

Economical squash pies may be made by substituting one soda cracker rolled fine for each egg.

Provide on Saturday for Monday, so as not to take up the fire with cooking or time in running errands on washing day.

If doughnuts do not take on a golden brown crust as soon as they are dropped into the lard you may know that it is not hot enough.

Never put away clean clothes without examining every piece to see if it is in any way out of order. Stockings, especially, should be carefully darned.

"The woman who fuses digs her own grave and she who is always worrying not only worries herself but every member of her household as well."

The quiet workers are the ones who accomplish most in housekeeping. The slamming of oven doors and the rattling and clatter of dishes tire and annoy everybody about the household.

If you have a white felt hat which is pretty enough in style to be worn this winter, and its only fault is its lack of freshness, try what pipe clay will do for it.

A housewife who had banished a marble-topped table to the attic brought down this heavy white slab the other day and now uses it in her kitchen to roll out pastry on.

A pinch of powdered sugar and another of cornstarch, beaten in with the yolks of eggs, will keep an omelet from collapsing. Beat the whites stiff and cut the yolks into it.

Don't apologize at the table. An apology for a dish which does not quite satisfy the cook is better left unsaid, for several reasons, and the guests recognize an insincere apology as simply a half confession.

The inside of jars can be cleaned by filling them with hot water and then stirring in a teaspoonful or more of baking soda. Shake well, then empty the jar at once, and if any of the former odor remains about it, fill again with water and soda; shake well and rinse out in cold water.

If anyone has trouble in removing stoppers from bottles, try threading a needle with stout linen and pushing the needle through the stopper near one edge, then pushing it through again, leaving all the room she can between the two holes, then leaving a sharp top large enough for a finger to grip, trying well and cutting the long thread off. I find this very handy.

SURGERY WITHOUT PAIN

Important Operations Done While the Patient is Fully Conscious.

The meeting of the Philadelphia County Medical Society the other evening was rendered particularly interesting on account of the presentation of a paper by Dr. T. Parvin, on the new method of abolishing the pain of surgical operations without the necessity of employing ether or chloroform. This is the system suggested and practised by the well-known German surgeon, Schleich, who, by its use, has been able to perform practically all of the minor and many of the major operations of surgery without the slightest pain to the patient and without depriving him in any other way of his consciousness.

By the method of Schleich there are prepared three solutions of common salt, in which are dissolved different quantities of moraine of cocaine and morphine. The part to be operated upon is thoroughly cleansed with an antiseptic solution and the surface brought to a low temperature by a spray of chloride of ethyl. Into this area of the skin, which, by the action of the spray, has been deprived of all sensation, the salt solution containing the cocaine and morphine is injected by means of a special hypodermic syringe, numerous punctures being made in all directions. This renders the deeper structures insensible to the surgeon's knife, and for a short time the patient is unconscious, so far as actual pain is concerned, of extensive cutting and sewing.

The difference in an important degree from the ordinary employment of hypodermic injections of cocaine. The strength of the drug which has been used is about one part to one hundred in each twenty-five parts of the solution, while in the Schleich method there is often employed a strength of only 1 to 10,000. In the former, therefore, a few drops of the solution are employed, while in the latter the tissues surrounding the part to be operated upon are saturated with the solution. With the small quantity of the cocaine employed by Dr. Schleich, it is apparent that something more than cocaine is responsible for the local anaesthesia so perfectly obtained. In the opinion of Drs. Keen, Ashurst, and Morton, who discussed the merits of the method, the infiltration of the tissues with the solution and the distension and consequent pressure upon the small nerves were responsible in a large degree for the absence of pain when the incision by the knife is made.

To indicate the manner of employing the method of Schleich, and to show how the pain is not only relieved but removed, the solution inserted beneath the skin of the arm and an incision an inch long made and sewed up before the society ever began.

In the discussion it was generally conceded, both from the results achieved by the German surgeon and the experience of a number of cases in Philadelphia that a decided advance had been made in the field of anaesthetics, and that for a large number of operations the Schleich method was entirely superseded the general anaesthesia by ether and chloroform.

Huxley's Courtship.

Sir W. Fowler tells the story of Huxley's courtship. When the Rattlesnake was in Sydney harbor the officers were invited to a ball, and young Huxley among the number. There for the first time he met his future wife, whose parents resided at Sydney. A few days after they were engaged and the ship sailed for the Torres Straits to complete the survey of the north coast of Australia, all communications being cut off for months at a time, and then she returned direct to England. After that brief acquaintance, not longer than a fortnight, he was married to her. At the end of this time, on Huxley's appointment to the School of Mines, he was in a position to claim his bride, and he sailed for their first home, in St. John's Wood. Huxley's love at first sight and constancy during these seven long years of separation were richly rewarded for it is impossible to imagine a pair more thoroughly united.

A Necessity.

It was in a German household, according to a Berlin paper, that a mother said to her small boy, "Johnny, go down to the grocer's and get a pound of black tea."

What?

You know father won't drink black tea.

That makes no difference. This family is in more need now, and it has got to drink black tea!

A heavy purse in a fool's pocket is a heavy curse.—Cambridge.

MILLIONS OF MEN FOR WAR

STRENGTH OF THE GREAT EUROPEAN POWERS COMPARED.

Russia Far in the Lead—Germany Comes Next, Followed by France and Great Britain—Italy and the United States in the Rear—The Balance Not Yet Established When Their Fannaticism is Aroused.

The threatening character of the diplomatic demonstrations of the great powers of Europe against Turkish misrule directs attention to their present military resources. How many men could they put into the field in the event of a war with Turkey, or between two or more of themselves?

It is scarcely conceivable that any contingency will arise to plunge all the great nations of Europe into a general war. The rulers themselves have more to lose—indefinitely more to lose—to gain from such a terrible calamity, and voluntarily will never take, together or singly, steps that would provoke a universal outburst of flaming death in Europe. Bulgaria and Turkey, however, are a constant menace to continental peace. Out of either of them may fly the spark which would kindle hostilities involving several—two at least, and perhaps three—of the six powers usually classified as "great."

The triple alliance between Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary, the Franco-Russian alliance, and the entente between Great Britain and Italy, all exist primarily to maintain the status quo, but secondarily to checkmate one another in diplomacy or to fight one another in certain eventualities. It is important, therefore, to compare the military resources of these powers, with a view to estimating roughly the scale of possible operations if war broke out involving any two or more of them. A fairly accurate estimate can be made in round numbers.

ENGLAND AND ITS FORCES.

The British army is the smallest of the six. Great Britain, in spite of her globe-encircling possessions, upon which the sun never sets, is primarily not a land but a sea power. Her present naval armament is equal to the combined navies of any three of the other powers. Her land force, like that of her rivals is naturally the outcome of special legislation and reorganization following the tremendous incidents of the Franco-German war of 1870-71. Lord Cardwell began the construction, so to speak, of the present army under Mr. Gladstone's first administration; Colonel Stanley continued it under Lord Beaconsfield, and Mr. Childers virtually completed it. In Mr. Gladstone's second term of premiership, by his measure dated July 1, 1881, the French revolution of 1789 and the long years of Napoleon's domination wonderfully stimulated military development in England, and on the continent, but the vast armies of to-day may be correctly described as the product of Sedan rather than of Waterloo. The events of 1870 and 1871 have taught all the powers the importance of an army of reserve, and in England, to augment the standing army, or first fighting line, from peace to a war footing.

VICTORIA'S LAND FORCES.

In estimating the land forces of Queen Victoria it should be borne in mind that these are in three general groups: the peace establishment, the mobilized army, and the reserve. The peace establishment, which is the smallest, is estimated at 100,000 men. The mobilized army, which is the largest, is estimated at 250,000 men. The reserve, which is the smallest, is estimated at 100,000 men. The total strength of the British land forces is estimated at 450,000 men.

Excluding the native Indian soldiery, the British land forces aggregate on a peace footing about 300,000, inclusive of the 90,000 Britishers, 90,000 Indian troops, and 120,000 native Indian troops. Assuming that the white and native Indian troops were needed in India in the event of a European war involving only the Indian empire, and assuming that no aid was probable from troops in the Australian or South African colonies, or such points as Gibraltar and Malta, the force of the British land forces for action on the peace footing would be about 125,000 men.

This force could be numerically raised in time of war by a proclamation to a war footing of 600,000 exclusive of the Indian and colonial forces. The English army of reserve, developed under the short service system, is one of the most efficient in the world, and could be promptly wielded as an instrument of terrible power. The reserve or regulars is 150,000 the militia and militia reserve 150,000 the yeomanry cavalry is 15,000 and the volunteers, including staff, number 300,000.

There is no reason to question the correctness of these figures, and by a high authority that immediately on the outbreak of hostilities involving British foreign interests, it would be possible to raise the British land forces to 600,000 cavalry and 250,000 assigned to the point of danger or war.

ITALY'S SPLENDID CAVALRY.

Italy's army has grown to its present proportions as the result of the demands of the triple alliance. Austria and Germany have raised their armies to 1,000,000 men. Russia, she gives it in return for a pledge of help from them if she is attacked by her hereditary enemy, France. The glory of Italy's cavalry is her cavalry. Her cavalry is the best cavalry in Europe. The peace establishment of Italy's cavalry is 20,000 men. In Italy there are 15,000 of age is liable to service. The infantry on the peace footing is 250,000, in twenty-eight divisions and fourteen army corps, each having assigned to it

Two cavalry regiments and eighty guns. The war strength of the army is estimated at 850,000, of whom 450,000 are in the active army, 200,000 in the active militia and 150,000 in the depots. In 1890, when Italy joined Prussia against Austria, her forces were 450,000 of whom no less than 270,000 actually fought the field. Since that time the peace footing has been considerably increased and the war footing more than doubled. In training and maneuvering power the Italian army is not inferior to the French.

THE LILIES OF FRANCE

are defended by an army which in times of peace numbers more than half a million of men and on a war footing rises to nearly four millions. The law passed in 1872 the land forces are divided into the active army and the territorial army or landwehr. The former consists of eighteen corps (armies) one for each region into which France is divided. The total strength of an army corps is about 30,000 of all ranks. The peace establishment is 400,000 men, 250,000 in 1872, 324,000 during the last twenty years. Under the laws of 1873 the total of the active army on a war footing is about 1,000,000, the total of the territorial army—only to be called out in case of absolute necessity—is about 1,750,000. At the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war the French army numbered 800,000 men in three weeks and in the course of the year raised this number to a total of 1,500,000. Since that time the army has been reorganized and the suppression of the communist revolt, the reorganization of the army has proceeded steadily, and France can now put 1,500,000 men into the field in twenty-four hours. The peace strength of her artillery is 75,000 men and 40,000 horses; of the cavalry, 60,000 men and 75,000 horses.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Austrian army has long been noted for the perfection of its equipment, the scientific training of its staff and the frequency of its defeats down to 1866. Since that time it has been reorganized on the Prussian model, and it is no longer likely that a regiment will surrender to the enemy because of a man whose orders are misunderstood on account of the unfamiliarity of his dialect. The land-strength law of 1886 increased the effective strength of the army from 2,100,000. This is distributed between Austria and Hungary according to their populations. Every able-bodied man between 18 and 45 years of age is liable to service. The army is divided into three years with the colors, four in the reserve, five in the landwehr and twelve in the landsturm. He is then liable to service on emergency occasions for a year. The peace footing of the Austrian army is about 325,000, including 70,000 cavalry, and 20,000 artillery. The peace establishment of the peace establishment and 1,200 in the war footing. The Emperor Francis Joseph could mobilize on his eastern frontier in a week 250,000 men.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

Kaiser Wilhelm's grandfather, with Bismarck and Von Moltke, founded the present magnificent German army, unquestionably the finest, though not the largest in Europe. Its general organization is the same in peace and war. The instructions for mobilization are most complete. By the imperial constitution of 1874 the obligation to serve in the army or navy was extended to the whole empire, and every German must serve for twelve years—six in the active army and five in the landwehr. The peace footing in Germany is somewhat less than that in France, probably being 250,000 men. The war footing is very much higher; probably 500,000 Germans could be mobilized in an emergency. Mobilization is effected by means of the colors. Night and day there are 300,000 men under arms within the confines of the German empire. The Russian army could multiply this number by five in as many days.

A MONSTER ESTABLISHMENT.

The czar has the largest standing army in Europe. Twenty-five years ago the peace establishment numbered 1,000,000 men, and its war establishment to 500,000 more. To-day the standing army on a peace footing is 1,250,000, and the war footing is 2,500,000. The Russian army is estimated at 2,500,000 men. The Russian army is estimated at 2,500,000 men. The Russian army is estimated at 2,500,000 men.

OTHER EUROPEAN ARMIES.

The armies of Portugal, Holland, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden and Norway are small. The total strength of the European armies is estimated at 10,000,000 men.

Turkey in times of peace has an establishment of about 200,000 men; this, it is estimated on paper, and probably in reality, is the peace establishment. A more likely war footing would be 300,000. It is doubtful if the sultan could call out reserves to that number.

The Turkish soldier, however, is a fighter and is capable of undergoing great hardships and prolonged hunger and fatigue. He is a brave and loyal soldier, and in the event of war, can call out the military resources of the vassal states of Egypt and Tunis, and probably would.

It should be said with respect to all these calculations that they are at least 20 per cent. below the estimates of Sir Charles Dilke and Lord Wolsey, who have been regarded as conservative judges of the relative military strength of the great powers. Now dealing in virtual accord with Turkey.

This Dog Chews Tobacco.

A dog that chews tobacco, and like it, is owned by a Philadelphia butcher. It has been chewing for about three years, since it was a puppy, and is now so addicted to the habit that it will not eat along without a daily dose of the weed. Its owner started it in the habit by giving it chunks of tobacco when it was a puppy, and it will now chew only tobacco and will not touch fine cut. It holds the tobacco between its forepaws and sucks all the juice out of it. The animal is really a case of a good example, for it does not spit on the floor or anywhere else.

No Anxious Care.

Reformer—How are you going to cast your vote?
Dusty Rhodes—Dunno; I'm man I sell it to has to look out for that.

WITNESS OF A MASSACRE

IX HUNDRED ARMENIANS SLAIN AT TREBIZOND.

Human Blood Ran in the Streets—The Frankish Venues Before the Christians Into the Sea and Drowned or Sent Them With Gaze—Horrible Scenes.

A passenger on the Austrian Lloyd steamer Venus, which arrived on Oct. 7 in the harbor of Trebizond, on the Black Sea, was an eye-witness of the massacre of Christians there on the following day. His letter describing the scenes of slaughter proves that the massacre was far more bloody than the first published accounts. He says:

"At the time of our arrival, on Oct. 7, the Venus had, aside from the crew, but four Europeans, including myself and three other Christians (Armenians), on board. The rest, nearly 200, were Turks. The Armenians, second-class passengers, came to one of our little party at dusk the first night we were spending in the harbor and told him that the Turks who had come from ashore to help unload and row over passengers to the city had informed their compatriots on board that next day all Christians in the city would be massacred."

"The following morning all passengers, with the exception of myself and two Europeans, went ashore. The lighters were at work and we had almost forgotten the message of death, when a cannon was fired in the eastern part of the city near the shore. This seemed to be a signal, for upon hearing it the Turks engaged in the work of unloading became

WILD WITH EXCITEMENT.

They talked among themselves, drew revolvers and long knives and then, leaving everything, rowed swiftly ashore.

Now the military began to appear in the streets. They were followed by large bodies of troops, with their rifles ready for service. While a troop of cavalry passed the embankment, a mob of the European quarter, an Armenian and howling for his blood at the top of their voices. The soldiers glared at the poor victim and then rode away. The mob, however, did not stop. They reached the water's edge and prepared to drown the captive, but the water not being deep enough, the poor victim was rescued in a moment. His head appeared above the water, the Turks began to throw stones at him. A wild directed brick hit him in the head. The man sank, but after a while he came up again.

"The mob by this time was frantic with passion. He must die, the Christians cried. The Turks cried, again they began to throw stones. Then one of them got into a small boat and pounded the head of the Christian with a stone until it was literally split open."

"The guns of the citadel now added their roar to that of the rifles discharged in the streets. The mob fired at random from the forts in order to further intimidate the Christians and at the same time provoke the Turks to further violence. The mob, however, did not stop. They reached the water's edge and prepared to drown the captive, but the water not being deep enough, the poor victim was rescued in a moment. His head appeared above the water, the Turks began to throw stones at him. A wild directed brick hit him in the head. The man sank, but after a while he came up again."

"As an Armenian ran towards the harbor, he had escaped his original persecutors, but fell into the hands of Turkish boatmen, who knocked his brains out with their oars."

AMID CURSES

and frantic cries. Within two minutes three bodies of Armenians had been thrown into the Black Sea before my very eyes.

"I saw a boat containing three Armenians, making for a Russian steamer lying in mid-stream. Ten or twelve Turks were in pursuit of them in another boat. The Armenians, however, were not deterred, and as they drew near the foreign ship their pursuers returned to shore. At least they returned to shore. At least they returned to shore. At least they returned to shore."

"Another spectacle of horror, showing the depravity of the Turk. Not three hundred feet from our vessel an Armenian was being thrown into the sea. The water was covered with bodies, with skeletons turned inside out. Many had been killed by shot, but the majority lived their lives by the oars of the boatmen."

KILLED WITH STONES.

"From the bridge of the Venus I observed that most of the stores were being thrown into the sea. The stores were being thrown into the sea. The stores were being thrown into the sea. The stores were being thrown into the sea."

"I had been in the hotel only half an hour when I heard shooting in the streets. Running to a window I saw troops of soldiers in the streets, shooting and laying out all not wearing Turkish clothes. After a while the hotel-keeper came to the door and said that he had been shot in front of his own house."

"A detachment of soldiers appeared at 11 o'clock to protect the Europeans. The 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armenians were barricaded. The women and children were waiting with fright and hunger. The officer told me that 600 Armenians had been killed and two men offered to conduct me safely to the Venus. The streets were full of dead bodies; blood and damage everywhere. All the stores and houses of Armen

Consumption.

Readers of this paper will find in the following list of names the names of the persons who have contributed to the fund for the purchase of the new building for the **Consumption** office.

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block, Main Street.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

K. G. WOODWARD, Editor and Proprietor.

Subscription, \$1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c; subsequent insertions 25c each. All transient advertisements, such as By-laws, Mortgage and Sheriff Sales, Assignments, and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 10c per line; subsequent insertions 5c—solid nonpareil measurement.

JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is it, is it worth it?"—Byron.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1896.

PITY THE ENGLISH FARMER.

There are often lamentations over the hard condition of the prairie farmer, and sure enough his lot is not all beer and skittles. He has to work hard and endure privation. These, however, are natural and are expected by the pioneer settlers in a new country. They come here knowing they must "rough it," and prepared to rough it. They may have left a home where matters were easier in some respects, but they know well enough that the man who sleeps on a bed of straw sleeps in safety, while those who sleep on a bed of roses must look out for the thorns. In other words, there is much in the humble and homely life of the prairie that cannot be enjoyed in the older style of living; while as to the troubles that arise from the low price of wheat and the badness of trade, it would not be difficult to show that the North-West is no worse off than other places, than Ontario, for instance, than the United States, and even than prosperous England herself. The fact of the matter is that during the past year a wave of depression seems to have passed over the whole world, and we are feeling the effects of it yet. England is no exception. It is an odd circumstance that while on one hand we find a large class of politicians affirming that all that is needed to ensure the prosperity of the old country is to "get the people back to the land," on the other hand the agriculturalists who are already "on the land," are showing a strong desire to turn their attention to other industries than the cultivation of the soil. In the year just closed the area of land under cereal crops in Great Britain has diminished to the extent of half a million acres, of which 253,000 acres have been laid down with grass. Doubtless some portion has been devoted to crops other than cereal, but roughly speaking 37,000 acres of British land has within the last twelve months gone out of cultivation. This cannot be but a serious matter, and the broad fact is that the land goes out of cultivation because it does not pay to cultivate. The official return shows that Great Britain produced last year thirty million bushels of wheat and a million and a half bushels of barley, less than the annual average of ten years. Now what is the reason of this? Surely the prairie farmer can answer the question. It is because the British farmer has to pay a rent that the prairie farmer would consider a profit, so that when the price of cereals is low as it is, all the British farmer's profits go to the landlord and it does not pay the British farmer to farm. In this respect, at any rate, the prairie farmer has reason to be thankful that he is not as the old country farmer is. Those who labor on the farm here get the fruits of their labor; they do not labor to enrich another man's purse.

The prairie farmer has little or no taxes to take the cream off what he may have made at the end of the season's labor. Again he is more independent. Providing a farmer in the Territories keeps clear of debt and practices habits of economy, inattentive to his gold and stock, he can live a

more happy life than the average British farmer. Liberal provision is made in the North-West in regard to education. Very few farmers are so situated that they cannot have their children educated, and educated by efficient teachers.

WAGGON'S GUIDE, A POCKET DIRECTORY TO THE NORTH-WEST, 50c.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFE.

Mr. McNeill, M.P., evidently wants the Dominion Parliament to legislate for the whole of the British Empire. The hon. member has given notice that he will move that a small duty, irrespective of any existing tariff, be levied "by each section of the Empire against products imported by them, and that the money derived from such duties be devoted to purposes of British inter-communication and defence." Mr. McNeill is styled the leader of the Imperial Federationists and that may perhaps account for such a curious fancy. These patriotic men are like the Captain in "H.M.S. Pinafore": they "mean well but they are on the wrong track." It is already known that Mr. McNeill's motion will not be supported either by the Government or the Opposition. Indeed it is hardly likely to be supported by anyone who has well considered the subject. For what does it amount to? It amounts to this, that some power outside of Canada will interfere with or regulate the Canadian tariff; that some power outside of Australia shall interfere with or regulate the Australian tariff; and so on. It may be taken for granted that neither Canada nor Australia, nor any of the other colonies will submit to such a regulation or interference. And above all things, it may be taken for granted that as regards Great Britain, no article not now subject to duty will ever again be so subjected; and no article subject to duty will ever have that duty raised, though it may have it lowered or abolished. If England has made one point clear more than another it is that just stated. The level headed leaders of both political parties, Mr. Gladstone and the Marquis of Salisbury, have both declared that a duty once gone is gone forever. This was the avowed reason given by Mr. Gladstone why he dare not consent to remove the duty on tea. Such is indeed the settled policy of the country, notwithstanding a few "kickers" of influence; and if all the colonies agreed to Mr. McNeill's motion it would be merely fighting the winds, for the good old mother country would turn a deaf ear to any such proposal, and indeed it is not easy to see what earthly good could possibly come from its adoption.

THE ISOLATION OF ENGLAND.

Still more astonishing than the pretensions of the foreign press is the attitude of certain English newspapers, which have spoken of our relations with the Continental Powers as if they were of more importance to us than the reconciliation of colonial sentiment. England, it is said, is isolated, and this is a grave danger. When, of recent years, has England not been isolated? The policy of Germany for two decades past has been to embroil us with France and Russia, and one at least of the latter Powers has not been slow to fall into the trap. For good or evil our policy is a policy of isolation, fortified by an overwhelming navy. Whatever dangers lurk in that policy, they cannot be permanently exercised by any concessions to nations who will never love us while we are great and powerful. The safety of our Empire depends upon the strong mutual sympathy of its component parts, and not upon foreign alliances and friendships. Canada, Australia, South Africa, and India are the allies we have to cultivate and depend upon. Wherever their interests conflict with those of the European continent we can have no hesitation in placing our kindred in the forefront of our solicitude. Any faltering between the two will spell *Finita Britannia*.

BOUNDARY DISPUTES.

The Venezuela difficulty is not yet settled; and yet another one has arisen, also with a South American Republic. This time, however, the dispute is not with Great Britain, but with France and the Republic of Brazil. The question is as to the boundary of French Guiana, just as the British dispute is about the boundary of British Guiana. There is, however, this great difference between the two positions. In the one England refuses

R. BOGUE.

A Nice Stock of Winter Overcoats, Men's and Boys' Suits to be Sold at Cost.

SKATES AND SLEIGH BELLS CHEAP FOR CASH

Wheat and Oats Bought and Sold at Market Prices.

R. BOGUE.

to go to arbitration, being sure of her rights; and the United States, relying upon the Munro doctrine, says that England shall go to arbitration. In the other case it is France that wants to submit the matter to arbitration, and it is Brazil that positively refuses to entertain any such idea. Now, what will the United States with its Munro doctrine do? If the doctrine apply to England and English Guiana it applies with just the same force to France and French Guiana. The United States, therefore, is in this dilemma, that, according to its interpretation of the Munro doctrine, it must fight England to compel her to go to arbitration, as it must fight France to prevent her doing so. Verily foreign politics are a ticklish affair when there are too many cooks spoiling the broth, and the United States would do well to let both England and France settle their own disputes with the neighbors to their respective colonies, even if, as in the case of France and Brazil, there are 155,000 sq. miles of territory in dispute, which perhaps the United States would take for itself as a slight recompense for adjusting the difficulty.

The "official instructions" just issued by the British Government, warn intending immigrants to Canada, not to be fooled into paying any money to become "farm pupils."

We announced last week that it was probable that the Dairy Association would meet at Mooseomin on the 9th of February. We have received notice from Mr. Jowett, secretary of the Association, confirming the dates mentioned in our last issue.

Hon. Sir John Gordon Sprigg, a British statesman, who has for some time past been prominent in the political affairs of Cape Colony, and who was Premier from 1878 to 1881 and from 1886 to 1890, has succeeded South Africa's Napoleon and late Premier, Hon. Cecil Rhodes, in the Premiership.

The vital statistics prepared by the provincial registrar for submission at the coming session of the legislature show that Ontario's birth rate is rapidly falling off, indeed in no other country, not even France, has the number of births per thousand decreased so rapidly within recent years, as in this province. In 1894 births exceeded deaths by only one per cent, the decrease in births from the number of previous years being 843. In case of the cities only the decrease is still more marked, the number of children born in Ontario to-day in proportion to the population being about half what it was about thirty-five years ago.—Free Press.

In 1884 Eugene Field wrote a story which he called "The Werewolf." When it was finished he laid it aside and a year afterwards entirely re-wrote it. In 1886 he again took it up and revised it, and during the nine years between that time and his death, in November last, he re-wrote it eight times. His last revision pleased him and he decided to print it. But death came too suddenly, and the story was found, unpublished among his effects. Mrs. Field, concluding to have the story appear, gave it to the editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, in which magazine all of Mr. Field's work, outside of his newspaper articles, was pre-

sented to the public. The story will be published in the next issue of *The Journal*, strikingly illustrated by Mr. Howard Pyle.

The Markets.

WHEAT.

Toronto.—The offerings of wheat are very small, there is a good demand and the markets are very firm, 80 cents was the ruling price, Manitoba wheat is firmer.

Winnipeg.—The advance made in wheat last week has been well maintained and a little higher range in prices was reached this week. It looks as though the advance would be something more than a temporary bulge.

In Manitoba country markets prices to farmers this week have ranged at 43 to 45 cents for No. 1 hard. No. 2 hard and No. 1 Northern 2 to 3 cents under No. 1 hard. No. 3 hard 34 to 38 cents.

Chicago.—Wheat was strong and high on Saturday. May wheat opened at 96 3/8 cents, and advanced with slight fluctuations to the close. Closing prices were: May 67 1/4, July 67 1/8.

BUTTER.

Winnipeg.—The principal feature of the market is the greater weakness in rolls. Receipts of this class are altogether too large in proportion to the demand. Good to choice dairy tubs and quoted at 12 to 14 cents per lb, and lower grades at 8 to 11 cents. Rolls good and fresh 10 to 12 cents, and even slow sale at this difference, as compared with tubs.

Regina.—Butter, 20c for prime rolls and about the same for good tub butter.

For the Girls.

On the 30th inst. the *Free Press* published over two columns of answers to the question, "How far should a woman go during 1896?" We call the following from the list:—

DON'T EXPOSE YOUR HEART.

Young ladies, bachelor maids and widows beware, Don't carry your heart on your sleeve, even though it be leap year. Go just as far as you possibly can, being attractive, modest and pleasing, and if God has placed a husband on the face of the earth for you, he will find you, never fear.

APPEAL TO HIS CONTRARIETIES.

She may apply to the most prominent trait in a man's character—contrariety—by telling him that the nicest man living could not induce her to become engaged or married this year, and unless the man happens to be the grand exception that proves the rule I feel sure that she will be either engaged or married to him before the year is ended.

MARIA WOULD CONSULT THE LORD.

If I wanted a husband and if for some reason the man I loved did not propose I would take it to the Lord in prayer, as I would take all my troubles to Him, and I would ask if I should advance or recede in my affection for him. If I felt that I must encourage him, then I would know that the Lord meant that I should have that man, so I would try my very best to get him by all fair means.

BE WITH HIM DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Every maiden should go with her true sweet heart to the end of 1896 and see and wait for what 1897 will bring to her, but she shall be with him December 31, 1896, at 12 o'clock. This is as far as anyone can go during 1896.

SAY TO BACK WATER.

A woman may go as far as she can, Or as far as a man will allow her; And knowing her influence over the man, She loves to exhibit her power.

There are cases, however,—give woman her due— Where the lesson that cupid has taught her, Suggests that if she to herself would be true It were wiser sometimes to "back water."

SEND HIM A VALENTINE.

Hopes of spring to love incline, Why not send a valentine Giving him the mild suggestion That if he should pay the question To a certain anxious lady, There's a friendly answer ready?

R. L. SLATER.

wishes to inform the public that his

- FALL - STOCK -

Is Now Complete.

Overcoatings in Montanese, Napa, Beaver, Meltons, Pilots, Pea Jackets, Black French Worsted in all shades and fancy checks, Cheviots, English, Irish and Scotch Tweeds, Black French Trousering and Fancy Stripes, Rubber Coats, Fur Collars and Cuffs in Otter, Beaver, Nutria, and Persian Lamb. The above lines are all new goods.

PRICES RIGHT FOR CASH & CASH ONLY.

FIT AND FINISH GUARANTEED.

R. L. SLATER, Merchant Tailor.

Coal.

I wish to inform the public that I am prepared to deliver

CANADIAN ANTHRACITE COAL.

(By all odds the best and most economical fuel on the market to-day) at the following

Low Prices: (Parade) 60.25 (Stove) 52.25 (Nut) 7.00

All orders accompanied by cash will receive prompt attention.

R. H. NEELAND.

TELEPHONE NO. 29.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL.

RIVER STREET WEST.

Thoroughly refitted and renovated in every department. House refurbished throughout.

ROOMS LIGHTED WITH ELECTRICITY.

First class Liquors and Cigars. Every convenience for the travelling public.

J. H. KERN, PROP.

Aberdeen House

Main and River Streets, Moose Jaw.

Every accommodation for the travelling public. New building, high ceilings, warm rooms, good sample rooms. Baggage taken to and from depot free of charge.

J. E. Annable, Manager.

OYSTERS

In Bulk, by the Quart or Gallon at

THOS. HEALEY'S

CHRISTMAS GOODS will be opened next week; call and examine.

Grape Jam and Jelly for fifteen cents per pound.

DISCORDS

You Say!

Then Get Your Pianos Tuned.

Mr. Herbert Maurice will visit Moose Jaw the first week in February, for the purpose of tuning and repairing pianos and organs. All wishing to have their instruments tuned, will kindly leave their names at the office of this paper. Terms Moderate.

GOOD WORK GUARANTEED.

PYNY-PECTORAL

Positively Cures COUGHS and COLDS

is a completely short cure. It's a safe, reliable remedy, and is sold in all drug stores and by mail.

W. C. McCann & Son, 100 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Agents for the West, J. H. Carter, 100 Main St., Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Ltd., Sole Proprietors, Montreal.

PHOENIX SHAVING PARLOR.

FOR FIRST CLASS

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, Seafoaming

GO TO—

H. W. Carter,

COR. MAIN & RIVER STS.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Ottawa Hotel.

Elaborately fitted up with latest improvements. Lighted throughout with electric light. Billiard hall and commercial rooms in connection. Every accommodation for the travelling public.

Choice Liquors and Cigars.

R. H. W. HOLT, PROPRIETOR.

Hogs bought and sold. Fine Dressed Hogs on hand for sale.

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.

First-Class Livery Rigs.

Best accommodation for the travelling public.

Draying to all parts of the town.

Premises High Street.

William Walsh's Old Stand.

WILSON AND McDONALD.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

ROYAL MAIL LINES.

The Cheapest and Quickest ROUTE.

— To the —

OLD - COUNTRY I

SAILING DATES.

FROM HAMBURG.

Humboldt-Alton Line.....Feb. 8

Humboldt-Alton Line.....Feb. 22

Humboldt-Alton Line.....Feb. 1

Vancouver-Humboldt Line.....Feb. 15

FROM NEW YORK.

Britannic-White Star Line.....Feb. 5

Mauretania-White Star Line.....Feb. 12

Paris-American Line.....Feb. 8

New York-American Line.....Feb. 12

Frederick-Royal Mail Line.....Feb. 5

Westminster-Royal Mail Line.....Feb. 10

Colo., 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000.

Passengers likelihood of getting to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points.

J. E. Maurice, Agent, Moose Jaw.

Or to WILLIAM STEVENS, General Agent, C.P.R. Office, Winnipeg.

WAGGON'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL 50¢ per copy

re was tested at Neuwied. One of the dogs succeeded in discovering within half an hour eight soldiers who had hidden themselves in ditches. In each case the animal returned to his trainer who conducted him straight to the wounded man in the ditch. At the ambulance dog carries a small electric lamp, so that his master may have a clear sight of him.

AFRICA IS TRANSFORMED

THE CONTINENT OPENED UP WITH
IN A FEW YEARS.

Thousands of Miles of Railroad and Steamboat Lines Now in Operation—You can Read London Papers at Port Salisbury. Only Five Weeks of the Year Available Cultivable Land of the Globe is Increased by a Fifth.

It seems but yesterday that Stanley emerged from the heart of the Dark Continent and told of his year-long wanderings and perilous descent of the Congo. Now the trader rides by rail-road nearly half the distance between the water and Stanley Pool, and at this place buys a ticket by either of two lines of steamboats to stations 1,500 miles distant from the Atlantic. Further south the Portuguese are working diligently, though with limited means, at the transcontinental road by which they once proposed to connect their possessions on either ocean, and the plantations 200 miles from the coast send their rubber, sugar and coffee by rail to St. Paul de Loanda. The miner seeking the gold fields of Mashonaland has the choice of two routes. He may take the train at Cape Town, and from the present terminus of the northern road, almost 1,000 miles distant, go by coach to any of the great mining centers. Or he may prefer the shorter land route from the east coast, and be carried by the Beira railroad to the very edge of the African plateau. In his mining camp near Port Salisbury, which a few years ago was practically inaccessible to the white man, he reads the London papers only five weeks of the year. The Hindoo merchant seeking his fortune in the British Central Africa Protectorate is transferred from the Bombay steamer at the mouth of the Zambesi to one of the fleet of the African Lakes Company's steamers, which, with 100 miles "hurry" around the Shire rapids, lands him on the shore of Lake Nyassa. If from there he travels 300 miles westward to the remote Lake Mweru, where Livingston's wanderings ceased, even here the postman will bring him letters from his home in far-off India.

RAPID TRANSIT

Into the interior has not made so great progress on the east coast. Only some thirty miles of the German railway from Tanga to the Victoria Nyanza are completed, and the money for the parallel English road to Uganda has but just been appropriated. The Italians have built twenty miles of a projected line from Massowah on the Red Sea to Kassala on the north-western frontier of their colony of Eritrea. The grasp of the Mahdists on the middle Nile has been loosened, and any day we may expect the completion of the route from Egypt to the great lakes has been reopened. The other northern routes, from the Mediterranean ports into the Sudan, will all closed in the near future. The Trans-Saharan Railroad, by which it is proposed to connect the Algerian system with the French lines pushing eastward from Senegal, will be less than a year from the Guinea coast, has almost passed out of the realm of mere visionary schemes into the realm of possibilities. The advance of civilization, then, into Africa is from every quarter, and in the present rate of progress, in a few years the whole continent will be open to no more difficulties to the traveler than India does now. It is not inconceivable, may be, that it is probable that in 1905 the Cook tourist on the Nile will not be obliged to turn back, as now, at the second cataract, but may keep up the Nile to Lake Albert, and thence by alternate rail and boat to the mouth of the Zambesi or to Cape Town. Then the traveler around the world will not be confined to the Suez Canal or the passage round the Cape, but will have the choice of

SEVERAL ROUTES

across the continent. He may take the African lakes route from Chinde to Nyassa, and cross by coach or rail the British protectorate, connecting at the Portuguese frontier with the trains on the Companhia Real for the Atlantic coast. Or he may choose either of three roads to the Congo: the German Central, now being surveyed, from Porto-Salvador, opposite Zanzibar, to Lake Tanganyika; the German-Northern, from Lake Victoria to the British Uganda Railway past the magnificent snow-capped Ruwenzori range. At Stanley's head he will be able to take the navigation at Matadi, or, if he prefers, the all-rail route through French Congo to the port of Loango.

In other words, the change of desert and fever-haunted coasts belt which has been the barrier since creation, has been finally and permanently broken down. And just as the water brought down the Nile from the head of the artificial channels from the eternal snows of the Alps, the Nile is transmuting the arid desert into a region of smiling villages and fruit trees, so these wagon roads, steam-trailing streams which will fertilize the mental and moral wilderness in the heart of the continent, have kept him in a state but a remove from the white man's world, and have been the cause of his civilization. With the intent of the white man to be and of civilization, a new era has opened for Africa and the African. The full of the world of this great fact, however, may be said with confidence, it has increased the available cultivable land of the globe by a fifth, and

DOUBLED THE AREA

within the tropics. That is, the sources from which man can draw his food supplies in the future will be almost indefinitely extended. To be almost infinitely added to his mineral wealth is a matter of conjecture, but that the African highlands are in abundance of metal and useful minerals is abundantly attested. Of great material advantage, however, than these, is the fact that the sum of human happiness will be immeasurably increased. These railways, and the stable government which is the essential condition of their existence mean the absolute suppression of the greatest curse which has ever afflicted man's growth, the slave trade. They mean the raising of the standard of living, the creation of a knowledge

of the rights of property, of the profitability of labor, the dignity and value of human life to 50,000,000 of our fellow-beings. They mean the binding together by common interests nations, tribes, and villages now mutually hostile. They mean the definite multiplication of such cases (even now happily numerous in the great wilderness) as the settlement of which we read in a British official report, that here "will be seen clean, broad, level roads, bordered by handsome avenues of trees, and crenellated red brick houses with rose-colored verandas peeping out behind covered of ornamental shrubs. The natives who pass along are clothed in white calico, with some gaudy touch of color superadded. A bell is ringing to call the children to the mission school."

ABOUT THE FUR TRADE

The Enormous Price Which the Rarer Furs Bring in the London Market.

Under the title "The Rarer Furs," the London Spectator has an interesting article on some of those skins used in the manufacture of wearing apparel which are becoming scarcer year by year. It appears that seal, sea otter, silver fox, blue fox, and beaver are the furs whose costliness seems to show that they are destined to disappear earliest. It is a surprising statement, but it is no doubt true, that a single skin of the silver fox fetched last year at the spring sales in London last year no less a price than \$850. The silver fox has always been esteemed on account of its extreme rarity and beauty, and the fact is quoted that two sportsmen, in their journey on foot across the Hudson's Bay territory, only succeeded in trapping one of these seldom-seen animals. The sea otter's fur is very beautiful, but it is said that the sea otter is becoming so scarce that the sight of one of them swimming out at sea is the signal for a fleet of Aleutian boats to start and attempt its capture. The skin of the Antarctic seal, the richest and thickest of all seal fur, is even rarer than the sea otter, while the finest Russian sable, with the perfect "ashen" lustre, are now offered at \$225 in the market.

While admitting that there is no prospect at present of the useful less costly furs becoming scarce, the Spectator enlarges on the sumptuous and aesthetic qualities of the rarer furs, and declares that if they were not perishable they would be as precious as diamonds.

This arises not only from their rarity, but from their intrinsic qualities. The wonderful fineness of their under-fur causes them to hold minute quantities of air in the infimities between the hairs; and while the air enclosed is warmed by contact with the body, the fur is a non-conductor to the cold from without. The Spectator makes a suggestion which may possibly be of use in Canada. It says that the sable, which is as prolific as the ferret, might be introduced into the fur purposes in Siberia. If in Siberia we find not in certain parts of Canada? Bear farms are already an institution in certain parts of Russia, and it seems possible that if the skins become a coveted object of trade, something might be done towards establishing bear ranches in the Canadian west, while it is instructive to learn that in London, now the depot for the entire fur trade, the seal skins in sight for this month's sale will be less in number than those of a year ago by 60,000. This may mean that the measures taken to protect the seal may be having a beneficial effect, but doubtless the number of victims of the hunters, and that a diminution of wholesale slaughter may postpone the extinction of the tribe. There seems no doubt, however, that with the vast increase of the number of people willing to buy furs a time will come in the not distant future when there will not be enough of the rarer furs to go round.

USE THEIR BARE LEGS AS BAIT

How Leeches Were Caught for the Medicinal Trade.

The leech is a strange, unlovely creature. Fortunately it has gone out of fashion. But thirty of four years ago, when medical men had a pleasant habit of bleeding every patient who fell into their hands, the little bloodsuckers used to be in great demand. Even now the trade in leeches is considerable. Leech fishing is not a pleasant occupation. It condemns the fishers to foggy mists, foul, muddy waters, and most fetid odors. And, worse than this, the fisher has himself to be the bait. Blood for blood is the motto of these sanguinary beasts, and nothing but a pair of plump and naked legs will tempt them from their stagnant pools.

The leech lives in a semi-aquatic existence; it must have plenty of air and plenty of water, and it likes them foul. They are caught in the spring and early summer. The men turn up their trousers and wade knee deep into the water. The sight of the legs acts like a magnet on the leeches. They make a rush for them, cling on and begin to suck. The men put them on their faces and put them into bags which they carry fastened around their waists. They do not lose any time, for the little black creatures will swallow five times their own weight in the blood of a victim in no time and cause as much to flow away. Towards the end of the season the leeches retire into deep water and then their pursuers are compelled to wade to their chins. An alternative to this plan is to take a raft out and dangle arms and legs in the water.

An expert catches many just as they are fastening on, and so saves a certain amount of blood. This is an important item. A good fisher can, if he is careful, get on for four or five hours before he gets exhausted from loss of blood. In that case he will have caught nearly 200 leeches.

It is a funny, almost uncanny, sight to see the unhealthy-looking men, wading through marshy and swamps, and dirty streams, their arms and legs bare, poking about among the rushes, and turning the mossy pebbles over with their feet in hopes of stirring up some colony of leeches.

Every now and then they stop, and you see them raise one black, bespeckled leg and pick away until the leeches sucking on the other causes them to bring that up hastily for inspection, while the former takes its place as bait.

Green Old Age

Calinaux and Guibollard, who are of the same age, conclude to bet on their longevity. I shall go to your funeral. I shall go to yours. What is your bet? A champagne supper.

John Smith the World Over.

The well-known name, John Smith, a good, strong, and honest English name, is sometimes transformed into John Smyth, Smythe, and even Smijthe, but transformed into other languages it seems to climb the ladder of respectability, thus: In Latin it is Johannes Smith; the Italians smooth it off into Giovanni Smith; the Spaniards render it Juan Smith; the Dutchman adapts it to Jan Smith; the French flatters it to Jean Smith, and the Russian smooths and backs Jouffou Smithowski. When John Smith gets into the trade at Canton he becomes Jahon Shimmit. If he clambers about Mt. Hecla, the Icelanders say he is Jahne Smithsen. If he trades among the Tucunas, he becomes Tom Qu Smitha. In Poland he is known as Ivan Schmittowski. Should he wander among the Welsh mountains the talk of Jibon Schmitow. When he goes to Mexico he is booked as Jouth F. Smith. If, of classic turn, he lingers among Greek ruins, he turns to Ion Smikton, and in India he is utterly disguised as Yoe Seef.

A GRATEFUL LETTER.

A Prince Edward Island Lady Speaks for the Benefit of Her Sex.

Had no Appetite, Was Pale and Easily Exhausted—Subject to Severe Spells of Dizziness, and Other Distressing Symptoms.

Tignish, P.E.I., May 30th, 1895.

To the Editor of L'Impartial:

Dear Sir—I see by your paper the names of many who have been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I feel that I ought to let my case be known to you, and I am sure that many women might be benefited as I have been. For a number of years I have been almost an invalid. I did not know the nature of my malady. I had a tired feeling, being exhausted at the least exertion. I had no appetite and was very pale. I could not get any sleep, and I was unable to rise. A dizziness would sometimes take me causing me to drop where I would be. During these spells of dizziness



A Dizziness Would Overtake Me.

As I had a roaring sound in my head, I could not hear, and I found no relief. My husband and father both drew my attention to the many articles which appeared from time to time in certain parts of the paper, and it seemed possible that if the skins become a coveted object of trade, something might be done towards establishing bear ranches in the Canadian west, while it is instructive to learn that in London, now the depot for the entire fur trade, the seal skins in sight for this month's sale will be less in number than those of a year ago by 60,000. This may mean that the measures taken to protect the seal may be having a beneficial effect, but doubtless the number of victims of the hunters, and that a diminution of wholesale slaughter may postpone the extinction of the tribe. There seems no doubt, however, that with the vast increase of the number of people willing to buy furs a time will come in the not distant future when there will not be enough of the rarer furs to go round.

After reading the above letter I sent a reporter to interview Mrs. Perry and her husband. They were both very pleased in her letter. Her husband, William Perry, and her father, Mr. J. H. Lander, J.P., and fishery warden, corroborated her statements.—Ed. L'Impartial.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People make pure, rich blood, restore shattered nerves, drive out disease. They cure when other medicines fail and are beyond all question the greatest life-saving medicine ever discovered. Sold by all dealers, but only in boxes the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Pills offered in loose form, by the hundred or ounce, are imitations and should be avoided, as they are worthless and perhaps dangerous.

CHOICE SITUATIONS.

Does it pay to get a good business education? W. C. McArthur, Principal, Duluth Business University, Duluth, Minn.; W. Irwin, Bookkeeper and Cashier, Covenant Mutual Insurance Co., Toronto; Miss Minnie Tonkin, Stenographer, Barber & Ellis Paper Co., St. Toronto; W. S. Woods, Manager, New York Business College, New York City; R. A. Kells, Penman, New York Business College, New York City; E. J. Shaw, Principal, Bliss Business College, North Adams, Mass.; Melvin Hammond, Reporter, "Globe," Toronto; Miss Ada Johnston, Stenographer, John Stark & Sons, Stock Brokers, Toronto; C. W. Laycock, Bookkeeper, Michigan Railway Supply Co., Detroit; Wm. McIntosh, Commercial Master, Bliss Business College, Lowell, Mass.; Frank Foster, Shortland Teacher, New York Business College, New York City; Miss Agnes Mullins, Stenographer, Samsone, Kennedy & Co., Toronto; J. J. Arnold, Foreign Ledger Keeper, First National Bank, Chicago; H. Malott, Manager, J. Phillips Shaw, Cash Manager, Bank of Detroit; J. J. Goodwin, Chief Clerk, Pinkerton Detective Agency, Philadelphia; E. L. McCain, Penman, Brooklyn Business College; D. McGregor, Stenographer, Chicago & Rock Island Railway Co., Chicago.

These are a few of the thousands of students trained by Messrs. Shaw & Elliott, who own the two fine Commercial Schools and each college bears the name "Central Business College"—one school located in Stratford, the other in Toronto. We understand that some of the students in the above list receive salaries of over one thousand dollars per annum. They certainly pay to get a business education if you get it in a good school, and we can recommend the Central Business College of Toronto and Stratford to all our young Canadian friends. The course of study are right up to date and very practical. These two schools enjoy a wide-spread popularity and deservedly so. They have the reputation of being the best in Canada. Write to either school for a handsome catalogue.

Berlin's Race With Paris.

Berlin threatens to eclipse Paris. It has a population of 1,736,739, and the early annexation of some suburbs will increase this to 1,980,000. Vienna is not far behind, having 1,500,000.

Expelled

—every poison and impurity of your blood, by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. "There is no clearer skin and a clean system," Letter, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Enlarged Glands, Tumors and Swellings, and all Blood, Skin and Scalp Diseases, from a common blotch or eruption to the worst scrofula—these are perfectly and permanently cured by it.

In building up needed flesh and strength of pale, puny, scrofulous children, nothing can equal it. Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, speedily and radically cured. Address, in confidence, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

A BERLIN LADY CURED LIKE MARIO

By the Use of South American Nervine.

A Miraculous Case Told of by Mrs. J. Hallam, of Berlin, Ont.—Stagnant Blood, Nervous System, and Stomach Troubles That Cannot Be Counteracted.

REAR risks do not always come most closely with great calamities. Hair-dressing, soap, and medicine, and a freedom from disease, and it is in the common ways of life that serious consequences most often follow. Men and women will battle with some of the worst forms of disease, and come out conquerors. But the outcome of some slight indiscretion will lead to an undermining of the system, and there will follow general debility and break-up.

It is in cases like this that that great discovery, South American Nervine, gets its name of "greatness." Mrs. J. Hallam, wife of a well-known produce merchant of Berlin, Ont., found herself a short time since completely run down in health. Strive as she might, she could not gain strength. Medicines were taken in enormous quantities, but terrible results remained. She secured a bottle of South American Nervine, and in her own words: "The result was like magic. I felt better in perfect health, and I have never felt better in my life. I did not know my little girl was troubled with summer complaint, and this left her weak and nervous to a degree that seemed to indicate an undermining of her system. I used Nervine in her case, and in one week she was as well as ever."

There is nothing artificial about South American Nervine. It will help the system for the time being, but Nervine cures permanently in all cases.

The best cough cure is Shiloh's Cure. Stop it at once with Shiloh's Cure.

A great man may be the personification and type of the epoch for which God destines him, but he is never its creator.—D'Aubigne.

Ask your physician, your druggist and your friends about Shiloh's Cure for Consumption. They will recommend it. Continued trials prove that St. Leon Mineral Water is worth double the quantity of any other medicine.

Envy always implies conscious inferiority wherever it resides.—Pliny.

It was nervous, tired, irritable and cross. Karl's Clover Root Tea has made me well and happy.

MRS. E. B. WORDEN.

Good nature is one of the richest fruits of true Christianity.—Boecher.

Catarrh—Use Nasal Balm, Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing.

Constipation causes more than half the ills of women. Karl's Clover Tea is a pleasant cure for Constipation.

A. P. 793.

What gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity and constantly increasing sales. It perfectly and permanently cures catarrh, rheumatism, scrofula, salt rheum, in fact all blood diseases.

"Before my husband began using Hood's Sarsaparilla he was nervous and had scarcely any appetite, but when he had taken it a week he felt better, and by the time he had taken one bottle he was entirely well." MRS. G. PARKER, Mendon, Mass. Remember.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. 50¢; 6 for \$3.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

Strange, but True

The child that cannot digest milk can digest Cod-liver Oil as it is prepared in Scott's Emulsion. Careful scientific tests have proven it to be more easily digested than milk, butter, or any other fat. That is the reason why puny, sickly children, and thin, emaciated and anemic persons grow fleshy so rapidly on Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites when their ordinary food does not nourish them.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute! Scott & Bown, Baltimore. 50c. and \$1.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

SAUSAGE CASINGS. Finest imported sausage casings, made in Canada, for sale at wholesale and retail prices. Park, Blackwell & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

WE are always open to buy or sell any kind of stock, grain or potatoes, in car lots. W. M. HANNAH & CO., Toronto.

STAMMERING. Permanently cured by a scientific Educational System. No advance fee. Write for circular. THE ONTARIO STAMMERING CURE, 76 Bond St., Toronto.

Timely Warning.



The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cacao and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures.

Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, BOSTON, MASS.

ALL THE LEADING BAKERS USE OUR CHOCOLATE. No baby having any kind of trade worth while should be without this delicious, healthy, and pure chocolate. G. T. FARMER, Montreal, 73 to 81 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.

D. R. MURRAY MACFARLANE, Specialist—Eye, Ear and Throat, 32 Carlton St., Toronto.

DOUGLAS BROS., Slate, Gravel and metal roofs, metallic ceilings, skylights, sheet metal work, 124 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

FLORIDA LANDS of extraordinary fertility in healthy location; immense profits on shipping; growing vegetables to northern market. No clearing, drainage or irrigation needed. Low prices; easy terms. W. J. FENTON, 233 Church Street, Toronto.

G. DUTHIE & SONS

SLATE, SHEET-METAL TILE AND GRAVEL ROOFERS

Sheet Metal Ceilings, Terra Cotta Tile, Red Black and Green Roofing Slate, Metal Cores, Felt Tar, Roofing Pitch, etc., etc., etc., Duthies, 2c., supplied the trade.

Telephone 1930. Adelaide & Widmer Sts. TORONTO

DON'T COUGH YOUR LUNGS AWAY

USE DR. H. S. GERMAN BREAST BALM, AND BE CURED OF THE COUGH.

Sold by Druggists At 25 and 50 cents.

Ontario BUSINESS COLLEGE

7th YEAR. Most widely attended in America. For catalogue, address ROBINSON & JOHNSON, BELLEVILLE, ONT.

RHEUMATISM, Dyspepsia, Influenza, Catarrh of the Lungs, etc.

FOR TREATMENT AND CURE USE

Polynice Oil.

"ALEXANDER," FARMER SPECIALIST.

1604 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

Central Business College

TWO SCHOOLS UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT TORONTO AND STRATFORD, ONT.

Unquestionably the leading Commercial Schools in the Dominion; advantages both in Canada; moderate rates; students may enter at any time; write to either school and mention this paper.

REAR & ELLIOTT, Principals.

THE ARMSTRONG CO. does half the world's windmills business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/10 what it was. It has many branch houses and supplies its goods and repairs at any door. It can and does furnish a complete windmill, or a part of one, at a very low price. It makes Pumping and Milling Machinery, Steam Engines, Turbines, and all kinds of machinery. It has a large stock of machinery on hand, and can furnish it at a very low price. It has a large stock of machinery on hand, and can furnish it at a very low price. It has a large stock of machinery on hand, and can furnish it at a very low price.

January 1st at 1/2 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Bedford and Filmer Streets, Chicago.

Sun Bicycle MAKE MONEY

By careful speculation in Grain through a reliable and successful firm.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO MAKE PROFIT BY OUR NEW PLANS.

FULLY EXPLAINED AND SENT FREE! HIGHEST BANK REFERENCES.

Pattison & Co

ROOM 6, OMAHA BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

Stop Naturally! You Don't Have to Swear off!

make the nerves strong and bring back the feelings of youth to the prematurely old man. It restores lost vigor. You may gain ten pounds in ten days.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE.

Go buy and try a box to-day. It costs only 61. Your own druggist will guarantee a cure or money refunded. Booklet, written guarantee of cure and sample free. Address nearest office.

THE STERLING REMEDY CO. CHICAGO, MONTREAL, CAN. NEW YORK.

CASCARETS

candy cathartic cure constipation. Purely vegetable, smooth and easy, sold by druggists everywhere, guaranteed to cure. Only 10c.

STAMMERING. Permanently cured by a scientific Educational System. No advance fee. Write for circular. THE ONTARIO STAMMERING CURE, 76 Bond St., Toronto.

STAMMERING. Permanently cured by a scientific Educational System. No advance fee. Write for circular. THE ONTARIO STAMMERING CURE, 76 Bond St., Toronto.

STAMMERING. Permanently cured by a scientific Educational System. No advance fee. Write for circular. THE ONTARIO STAMMERING CURE, 76 Bond St., Toronto.

STAMMERING. Permanently cured by a scientific Educational System. No advance fee. Write for circular. THE ONTARIO STAMMERING CURE, 76 Bond St., Toronto.

STAMMERING. Permanently cured by a scientific Educational System. No advance fee. Write for circular. THE ONTARIO STAMMERING CURE, 76 Bond St., Toronto.

STAMMERING. Permanently cured by a scientific Educational System. No advance fee. Write for circular. THE ONTARIO STAMMERING CURE, 76 Bond St., Toronto.

STAMMERING. Permanently cured by a scientific Educational System. No advance fee. Write for circular. THE ONTARIO STAMMERING CURE, 76 Bond St., Toronto.

STAMMERING. Permanently cured by a scientific Educational System. No advance fee. Write for circular. THE ONTARIO STAMMERING CURE, 76 Bond St., Toronto.

STAMMERING. Permanently cured by a scientific Educational System. No advance fee. Write for circular. THE ONTARIO STAMMERING CURE, 76 Bond St., Toronto.

STAMMERING. Permanently cured by a scientific Educational System. No advance fee. Write for circular. THE ONTARIO STAMMERING CURE, 76 Bond St., Toronto.

STAMMERING. Permanently cured by a scientific Educational System. No advance fee. Write for circular. THE ONTARIO STAMMERING CURE, 76 Bond St., Toronto.

STAMMERING. Permanently cured by a scientific Educational System. No advance fee. Write for circular. THE ONTARIO STAMMERING CURE, 76 Bond St., Toronto.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Oyster suppers and parties of all kinds are now on the tapis.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, formerly premier of Cape Colony, is now in London.

Our congratulations to Editor Hunt, of Moosemin. It is a girl this time.

Mrs. Downs of Buffalo Lake has been spending the past few days in town visiting.

The Massey-Harris Co. have made a contract for the erection of a factory, at Niagara Falls.

A private dance was given on Tuesday night by Mrs. McWilliams to her boarders and friends.

Mr. J. A. Calder, inspector of Schools, Calgary, stopped off for a day in Moose Jaw on his way west.

Mrs. Harry Card returned to Moose Jaw on Monday, after spending a month, visiting her parents at Brandon.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald, architect of Regina, has removed to Chicago, where he will in future carry on business.

The last N.W.T. Gazette contains the appointment of Edward Charles Dawson, of South Edmonton, to be a game guardian.

Wheat is moving east over the Canadian Pacific on an average of 100 cars a day. This is an increase over the average of two weeks ago.

Some people say the country is "no good," and yet we heard a farmers wife say to day that she would not live in Ontario again for anything.

Mr. Herbert Maurice, musician, of Regina, is in Moose Jaw. He will spend a week or more in town. His advt. appears in another column.

Massey's Magazine is another monthly born with the new year. It is an improvement on the old "Illustrated," and should be useful to farmers.

Rev. Mr. Ferrier was down to Qu'Appelle on Wednesday to preach a funeral sermon, Rev. Mr. Bunt of that place having had the misfortune to lose a little child by death.

Tommy—What do the papers mean when they say comment is superfluous? Papa—It means that the writer of the article don't know what he is talking about.

Mr. Sam MacLeod, Mayor of Prince Albert, was in Moose Jaw several days this week visiting his brother, M. J. He is on a trip to the east, being his annual purchasing trip. Business is dull, he says, in Prince Albert.

There is a german boy at Regina who amuses himself, when his boss is away, by fastening his sled to a cow's tail, getting on the sled and driving the cow over the prairie. The cow was frightened at first, and ran, making good fun for the boy. That's a bad boy.

Owing to the proficiency attained lately by several husbands of Moose Jaw it is proposed by their wives to allow them the privilege of sweeping the house next summer that they may not get out of practice. This decision was not arrived at till it was seen that pleasure was derived from the exercise.

John Langville, the man who attempted to shoot Supt. Glenwright some time ago, is now behind the bars. He shot his companion in sin early Wednesday morning after the pair had been disappointed in their intentions to rob a house in Fort Rouge. The victim was shot and stabbed ten times.

We received a letter from a friend in Grenfell last Friday stating that Mr. R. W. Timmins was visiting points in Eastern Assiniboia in the interests of the Territorial Union C. E. Society. We were under the impression that Timmins went down for quite another purpose. However, even "we" are sometimes deceived in a man's looks and actions (!).

Rev. Mr. Ferrier was called away by telegram on Saturday evening to take the Methodist pulpit in the capital, on Sunday. Rev. Mr. Haskill, who happened to be in town, very kindly took Mr. Ferrier's pulpit morning and evening, and preached two excellent sermons on the Epworth League of C. E. Mr. Haskill is very able and fluent, and the popular question now is, Did you hear him?

In place of the programme, announced in last issue, to be given to night at the Literary and Debating Society, arrangements have been made to have Prof. E. Odum, M.A., of Vancouver, deliver a lecture on British Columbia and its resources. Mr. Odum is very well informed on the subject of which he shall speak, and an interesting time is anticipated. Small collection to defray expenses.

The N. W. Territories has the honor of having won the banners at Boston last July, awarded for having made the highest increase in societies and membership for 1895. And not only this but it has the distinction of being the only State or Territory that ever has won both Junior and Senior banners. These banners are pretty and are on exhibition in the Methodist church on Sunday night last.

T. C. Johnstone, Esq., barrister, etc., of Regina, was in town yesterday on legal business.

Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., was elected to the Commons in Cape Breton on the 4th inst., by a majority of 804.

Charges of dishonorable conduct by Chas. E. Boucher, M.L.A., of Duck Lake, Sask., are being investigated.

Mr. Jas. Richards, of the Leader staff, Regina, is acting foreman of the mechanical department of THE TIMES during Mr. Miller's illness.

Owing to an error in the assessment and revision of the assessment roll the church property of the town, with one exception, was made exempt for the year 1896. To prevent an unseemly act, the Council at its last meeting by resolution instructed the collector not to collect taxes upon any church property in the town.

A grand Leap Year hop is to be held in Russell hall at an early date. The committee of management, of which Mrs. Simpson is secretary, are sparing no pains to make this the society event of the season.

A meeting of the Moose Jaw Board of Trade will be held in the Town Clerk's office on Tuesday at 10 a.m. to consider the question of sending delegates to the Canadian Northwest Immigration convention to be held in Winnipeg on the 27th and 28th of the present month. A full meeting of all interested is requested.

The Christy Minstrels.

We had the pleasure of listening to the first full rehearsal of this local minstrel troupe in Annable's hall on Monday evening last.

From the excellent repertoire of new songs. The number of good voices in the circle and the enthusiasm of all concerned, we predict a very creditable performance in the near future.

The next rehearsal takes place in the front parlor of the Aberdeen at 7 o'clock sharp.

Dunraven's Mistake.

The investigating committee on the Dunraven charges have reported. They conclude: "Upon a careful consideration of the whole case, the committee are unanimously of the opinion that the charge made by Lord Dunraven, and which has been the subject of this investigation, had its origin in mistake. The charge is completely disproved."

E. L. of C. E. Social.

The Epworth League of Christian Endeavor of the Methodist church gave a free social on Monday night at the Aberdeen boarding house. It was a very successful affair in many ways, and the one hundred and five persons, most all adults, appeared to have had a pleasant time. Sweet music was dispensed at intervals by different persons, also games were played of most all kinds. People of all creeds were mingled together, seemingly, thinking most of how to be agreeable and at the same time enjoy themselves. We have very little space, but we cannot refrain from mentioning a certain game of checkers where the gentleman got so interested he almost forgot to go home. (For particulars apply to Mr. Timmins.)

Several visitors in Moose Jaw were present, among whom we noticed Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Haskill, who are travelling from Chicago to Oakland, Cal., but stopped off to enable Mrs. Haskill to recruit in health, which she has accomplished quickly, owing to the salubrity of the atmosphere in and about our town.

Mr. Haskill was called upon for an address. He therefore spoke for a few minutes along the line of Endeavor work. He then engaged in prayer, after which the social came to a close.

Silver Medal Elocution Contest.

The entertainment to be given under the auspices of the Royal Templar order, in the town hall on Friday evening next promises to be a great success in every way. Eight contestants have entered the contest for the handsome silver medal offered by The Templar.

Messrs. A. M. Fenwick, W. W. Bole and T. R. Baker will act as judges.

Mr. Nelson has charge of the elocution classes and has selected recitations on temperance or prohibition subjects for each of the contestants. Messrs. Joel Bate and Reg. A. McCall have charge of the vocal and musical part of the programme, and have secured the assistance of all the available local talent.

Between the selections of the contestants, vocal and instrumental solos and duets will be rendered, which will make the programme interesting and entertaining.

Mr. Bate has a male quartette under his supervision that promises to be specially good.

The Templar Glee Club will open the concert by an appropriate chorus. A small admission fee to defray expenses will be charged, namely, 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children under 14.

All should lend their aid in making this effort of Templars to develop elocutionary talent, and disseminate wholesome literature, a grand success in every way.

Two more contests will be held during the season.

RUSSELL WILSON THE MAN.

The Vote Stood 79 to 14—Not a Large Vote Polled.

On Tuesday, the 4th inst., the election to fill vacancy on the town Council Board took place. There was not a large vote polled, although it was a fine day. There was no excitement. The large majority for Mr. Russell Wilson was no doubt due to his popularity with the young men of the town, and many are of the opinion that the younger men should take hold of the reins of government.

Hockey Notes.

It is understood that the Regina boys are putting up a good game this year. However, they will have to be indeed clever if they defeat the Moose Jawites.

Mr. Wm. Trant, of Regina, has been elected an honorary member of the Capital Hockey Club.

A match is to be arranged in the near future between the Medicine Hat hockeyists and a Moose Jaw seven.

Just as a match was being started at Morden on Friday night a player fell on the ice striking a stake and dislocated his shoulder.

A military match was played between Montreal and Quebec teams, resulting in a victory for Quebec by 6 to 1.

The N.P.R. and C.P.R. crossed sticks in a match at the citizens rink, Winnipeg, on the evening of the 3rd. The C.P.R. won.

Mr. Thomas Miller, having been sick of la grippe Wednesday and Thursday, was unable to go to Regina with the Moose Jaw team.

Buffalo Lake.

BUFFALO LAKE, Feb. 4.—Our regular Patrons meeting was a failure owing to the blizzard.

Messrs. Jas. Fowler and J. Gilmour made a trip to Regina not long ago.

Mrs. Downs is in Moose Jaw for her holidays.

Mr. Geo. Tuxford met with an accident while chopping. It is hoped it is not serious. It is rumored that there is to be a church social on or about Feb. 26th. A great success is anticipated.

Mr. William Barlee, so well and favorably known in this district, now in B.C., intends visiting Moose Jaw in the spring. We will all be glad to see him.

The stormy weather was followed by beautiful warm weather, which seems to be the usual thing this winter.

There is considerable wood being hauled this winter. Wonder where they get it? Quite a number of our people have been lost this winter. Don't leave town after dark!

We will have another new settler next spring in the person of Mr. de la Hay's brother.

Dundurn Murmurs.

DUNDURN, Feb. 3.—Mr. Wm. Tiffin, who was storm stayed at Saskatoon during the greater part of last week, has returned. He reports that it was a howler on those plains.

Mr. John Brawley and Miss Maud Stevenson, of Saskatoon, have been spending a few days here at Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stevenson's.

Mr. Joseph Proctor gave a dinner and party to a number of his friends on Monday night. A most enjoyable time was spent.

Last fall the peaceful inhabitants of this district had their curiosity greatly raised by the purchase of a new stove and the large addition to his house by one of our worthy schoolmates. If Saskatoon gossip is worth anything the mystery is solved and we congratulate you, E. J. W.

Mr. Ben Clark, who leaves for Brandon on Thursday's train, paid us a short farewell visit on Wednesday evening. Mr. Clark, who has only been in this neighborhood a little more than a year, has won for himself the good will of all that know him, and the liberal way in which he contributed, in that genial good hearted way of his, with a song or recitation at the parties any time when called upon, makes his loss one that will be greatly felt by all his friends.

Mr. Sinclair, of the firm of Sinclair & Leslie, of Saskatoon, proprietors of the creamery there, has been spending a few days in our midst looking up last year's patrons with a view of obtaining more cows if possible for the coming season.

Mr. Cook, of Prince Albert, Crown Lumber and Homestead Inspector, has been down here for a few days on business, several settlers taking advantage and making applications for patents.

We are sorry to hear that Miss Blackley has been confined to the house with a bad cold since her return from Saskatoon.

The blizzard has stopped and the trains once more arrive and depart on time so that we can now be sure of our mail.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5.—12.45 p.m.—Wheat—Spot quiet; demand poor. Futures steady and unchanged. Corn—Spot quiet. Futures quiet; near and distant positions 1-4d lower. Hops at London (Quotative) £2 5s.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Reported by W. Beech, Broker, 9 and 11 Grain Exchange. Private wire connections with New York, Chicago, Minneapolis and Duluth; Chicago correspondents, Schwartz, Dupece & Co., Minneapolis correspondents, Watson & Co.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Wheat, Feb. closed 65 3/8c. May opened 67c. closed 67 3/8c. Feb. closed 67 1/4c. Corn, Feb. closed 27 7/8c. July closed 31 1/2c. May opened 30 1/4 to 3 3/8c. closed 30 1/4 to 3c. Oats, Feb. closed 18 1/2 to 1c. July closed 21 1/2c. May opened 21 1/2 to 3c. closed 21 1/2c. Pork, Feb. closed \$10.25. May opened \$10.35 closed \$10.47.—Press.

HOCKEY.

Regina against Moose Jaw.

The first of the two matches for seven individual prizes, the gift of Mr. Walter Scott, of Regina, and a silver cup, the gift of Mr. Chas. A. Goss, of Moose Jaw, took place at Regina last evening. There was a large turnout of spectators, among them a few Moose Jawites, who had gone down to view the sport.

Mr. W. J. Nelson officiated as referee, and R. E. Doran acted as goal umpire for Moose Jaw, while Sgt. Hederman performed that duty for the Capitals.

The game was as advertised by the Capitals, "fast and exciting from start to finish." There was much rough play throughout the game, and our boys are loud in their condemnation of the treatment received at the hands of the Regina players, while on the ice.

Despite the efforts of the Referee to make the game run smoothly, and show a contrast between hockey proper and "shammy on the ice," there were two or three disagreements that almost resulted in prize fights.

The game lasted over two hours and at its conclusion the goals stood 6 to 4 in favor of Regina. About the middle of the game the goals stood 4 to 4, and the excitement was great.

The second match will be played here, when our boys hope to make a better showing and win the prizes. They were certainly at a great disadvantage in playing on a strange rink of different size and surroundings than their own.

The prizes are given to the team scoring the largest number of goals in the two matches, and our boys stand a good chance of success.

Having regard to everything the home team did well and they are not at all discouraged.

Mr. T. Miller, one of their best forwards, was ill and unable to play, which in itself was a great drawback.

The teams were as follows: Moose Jaw—Forwards, Armstrong, Simington (Wm.), Simington (Walter), Baxter; point, Chas. Smith; cover point, Keyes; goal, Creagh. Regina—Forwards, Pingle, Peters, Dumble, Sylvester; point, Campbell; cover point, McIntyre; goal, Fair.

WANTED.

Wanted an agent for this district to sell Sheep Dip, Hog Powders, Etc. MYERS & CO., Niagara Falls, Ont.

HERE IT GOES AGAIN.

DOWN

The Prices Go!

For the next two weeks only can this Slaughter Sale last. We feel that we must reduce our large stock and clear out all winter goods before Stock Taking, and low prices are the mighty power we use to accomplish it.

The big reduction we are making in men's, boys', and children's clothing are snaps in a lifetime. Men's imported tweed suits at \$15, now \$10; men's Canadian tweed suits at \$7, \$8 and \$9, now \$5 and \$6; men's tweed and serge suits at \$5.50 and \$6, now \$4; children's imported tweed and worsted suits at \$5 and \$6, now \$4; children's serge and tweed suits at \$3 and \$4, now \$2.50; Children's serge and tweed suits at \$2.50 and \$3, now \$1.50 and \$2. All other lines in clothing cut in proportion.

Fur goods! All fur coats, caps, collars and gauntlets must be sold; so if you want a real bargain that no man can duplicate, you will only have to call on M. J. MacLeod.

We find in gloves, mits and moccasins we are over-stocked, hence tremendous reductions are made.

Felt boots and slippers! We start men's celebrated, all felt, Dolge boots at \$2.50; only two dozen in all grades left. Men's felt Congress, leather sole, at \$1.50; Woman's felt Congress, leather sole, at \$1. All lines of women's felt slippers at marvelous reductions. Come to us and save money.

M. J. MacLEOD.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

Price Book for Customers.

E. A. BAKER & CO.

1895-96.

: X'mas and New Year :

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS

PRESENTS